

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 16, 1864.

NO. 321.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts of the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-1f.]

J. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.
May 15th, 1863-1f.

J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS,

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-1f.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1862-1f.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1f.

SPEED & BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the name of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1y*]

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-1f.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-1y.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would seek the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Beer and Ale.

I AM THE AGENT OF WOLF & WALKER, The celebrated BREWERS of Lexington, Ky., and will sell BEER and ALE, of their make, at Lexington prices. Custom solicited.
L. TOBIN.
Frankfort, March 30, 1864-1m*

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, March 28, 1864,

EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35, A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellevue. Leaves Lexington at 2:00, P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10, P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations), leaves Louisville at 4:20, P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00, A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00, A. M.

FRIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted).
SAML. GILL, Sup't.
Monday, March 28, 1864-1f

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.
Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding.—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBBS, Commanding.—Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding.—Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.

Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Speed, Clerk, Frankfort.

John W. Frewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Winice Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

David R. Haggard, Frankfort.

Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.

Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

James F. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsay, Inspector General, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Davall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvid J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James F. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Danville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCERY.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. F. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burkesville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarkburg.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Burkesville.

THE TENTH SESSION

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on
Monday, January 25, 1864,
and continue twenty weeks, at \$3 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.
Jan. 25, 1864.

English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an **ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL**, for boys, on MONDAY THE 19TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$50 00, one half in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Oct. 12, 1863-1f.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair Street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.

I have made arrangements with Mrs. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.
R. P. PEPPER.
Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-1f.

GRAY & SAFFELL,

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive, weekly, additions to their already large and varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to our stock of

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

We will be pleased at all times to see our friends and customers, and take pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL.

Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Call and see for yourselves.
GRAY & SAFFELL.

CARPETS.

Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices.
March 2, 1864-1f. GRAY & SAFFELL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of DR. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His intimate preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL or WILD CEDRON, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Wild Cedron Bitters, in less than a year after their introduction, attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the Bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malarial, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpent. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, or to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies. In

DYSPEPSIA,
and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that for a moment bears a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon Whisky, which he is confident has equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS
one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS.

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS:

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

AND IN FEVER AND AGUE.

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it prevents them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

Jan. 1, 1864-6m.

FOR SALE!

1,200 Choice Bacon Hams;

100 BACON SIDES;

200 KEGS PRIME LARD;

54 TIERCES PRIME LARD;

2 TIERCES SUGAR-CURED DR'D BEEF.

For sale by GRAY & TODD.

Frankfort, March 14, 1864.—St.-tw.

J. W. HEETER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

624 MAIN STREET, Up Stairs.

(Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 9, 1864.—6m*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

I AM NOW AND WILL BE RECEIVING

WEEKLY, DIRECT FROM

EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,

A Full and Well-selected Stock

(Purchased by myself in person) of

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

LASTING GAITERS,

LASTING BALMORALS,

KID and MOROCCO BOOTIES,

OF

ALL KINDS.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS'

BOOTS,

CONGRESS GAITERS,

AND SHOES, OF EVERY STYLE.

All of which are made to order, and guaranteed of the best quality, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as the same qualities can be purchased in any of our neighboring cities.

S. C. BULL.

March 13, 1864.—1f.

HATS, HATS, HATS.

A LARGE and well-selected stock of MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS on hand.

March 13, 1864.—1f.

Trunks and Valises.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS.

Valises and Traveling Bags,

Just received. Call and examine at

S. C. BULL'S.

March 13, 1864.—1f.

S. C. BULL,

AT THE OLD STAND,

(TODD'S BOOK STORE.)

HAS JUST RECEIVED ONE OF THE LARGEST and best selected stocks of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1864.

Capt. SCHUYLER, of Gen. PATRICK's staff, has written a letter to New York stating that a rebel prisoner had informed him that he (the prisoner) had seen General WADSWORTH, on the 8th of May, lying on a couch in one of the rebel hospital tents, with a Federal officer attending him. The General was wounded in the head with a bullet, which entered near the nose.

The Chattanooga Gazette publishes below for the benefit of those who roll up their eyes in holy horror when they see negro soldiers pass, a very choice paragraph published in the Memphis Avalanche and copied by the Republican Banner at Nashville, November 21st, 1862:

A BRAVE NEGRO.—In the recent battle of Belmont, Lieutenant Shelton, of the 13th Arkansas Regiment, had his servant Jack in the fight. Both Jack and his master were wounded, but not till they had made most heroic efforts to drive back the insolent invaders. Finally, after Jack had fired at the enemy twenty-seven times, he fell seriously wounded in the arm. Jack's son was upon the field, and loaded the rifle for his father, who shot at the enemy three times after he was upon the ground. Jack's son hid behind a tree, and when the enemy retreated they took him to Cairo and refused to let him return. Jack was taken from the field in great pain, and brought to the Overton Hospital, where he bore his sufferings with great fortitude, till death relieved him of his pains yesterday. His example may throw a flood of light upon the fancied philanthropy of Abolition. Jack was a brave and obedient servant, and deserves all praise for his heroic conduct upon the bloody field of Belmont.

You see from the paragraph that Jack was highly complimented by the chivalry. If one negro deserved such praise for fighting against the Government, how much does a regiment deserve that is fighting for the Government. We judge that before this negro fighting is over a "flood of light" will be thrown upon the fancied misanthropy of Secessionism.

Mason County Union Meeting.

The Union men of Mason county, who believe it to be the interest of Kentucky to be represented at the Baltimore Convention, met at the Court House in Maysville, on May 9th, 1864, where Dr. JOHN SHACKLEFORD was appointed President, and JOSEPH F. BROODICK and HENRY COX were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting being organized, L. B. Goggin, David E. Roberts, Newton Cooper and Rawleigh D. Blain were appointed a committee to draft resolutions and present them to the meeting for their consideration.

The committee retired and during their absence, Francis T. Hord made to the meeting a short speech as to the position of Kentucky and her duty in the present crisis.

After a short absence the committee returned into the meeting and reported the following resolutions for their consideration, which were unanimously adopted:

1st. Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the support of the present Administration in the execution of the laws, the vigorous prosecution of the war, and in all legitimate efforts to put down the present rebellion.

2d. Resolved, That we consider the opposition to the Administration, the opposition to the enforcement of the laws, the effort to elect a President more favorable to the Southern Confederacy (so-called) through the Chicago Convention, and the sentiment expressed in the speeches of such members of that party as Garrett Davis, Alex. Long, Harris, and others, as calculated to give "aid and comfort" to treason, demoralize to some extent our troops in the field, prolong the war, and in all respects dangerous to the public life of this nation.

3d. Resolved, That we are devotedly attached to Kentucky and the Union, and we believe it to be the interest and the duty of Kentucky to be represented in the Baltimore Convention, where the true and genuine Union sentiment of the Nation will be fully represented, and where candidates will be nominated for President and Vice President who will represent the loyal sentiment of the country, and who will be for putting down the rebellion and restoring the country to peace and harmony.

4th. Resolved, That we believe the Chicago Convention will be like an eddy, that catches all the strange drift-wood, &c., that leaves the general current of the main stream of loyalty, and where will be found all classes from the foul traitor, to the Conservative Union man, and any candidates they may nominate may be expected to favor the Southern Confederacy, be opposed to the execution of the laws, and for surrendering all the advantages we have obtained, or shall obtain by the prosecution of the war, and if Jeff Davis sought a representation in either Convention, it would be in the Chicago Convention.

5th. Resolved, That we as free Kentuckians denounce and repudiate the action of the Kentucky State Central Committee in their call for the Union men of Kentucky, to meet at Louisville, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Chicago Convention; as we can not recognize any authority they claim to exercise in committing us to a Convention where will be represented by Vallandigham men, the New York rioters, the Coles County, Illinois, rioters, and all others who are endeavoring to distract the minds of the people, and cripple the energies of the Government in putting down this causeless and wicked rebellion.

6th. Resolved, That the following persons be appointed delegates to the Convention at Louisville, to be held May 25:

David Clark, Jr., N. Cooper, F. T. Hord, T. B. Brickett, E. B. Powell, N. Shafer, D. E. Roberts, L. B. Goggin, R. R. Maltby, Col. Alexander Hunter, D. Rice Bullock, T. C. Campbell, David Hunter, J. Harvey, Meach, Benedict Kirk, James Gault, Edward L. Gault, John McCarty, William Sedden, Ernestus Lathrop, Hamilton Brookling, William H. Tarlton, Geo. Galbraith, R. A. Toup, Geo. Arthur, John Shackelford, Lewis Jefferson, A. D. Spalding, Robert C. Poffe, Samuel L. Blain, William Morford, Jones Mayall.

7th. Resolved, That the Maysville Press, Frankfort Commonwealth, Union Press, Louisville, Ky., be requested to copy the proceedings of the meeting.

The business of the meeting being finished, on motion it was adjourned.

JOHN SHACKLEFORD, President.

War News and Army Items.

WASHINGTON, May 12—8:15, P. M.

To Gen. Dix: No despatches from the Army of the Potomac have been received since 11 o'clock last night.

Sherman has not been heard from, owing probably to the damage to the lines south of Nashville by a late storm.

A despatch from Sheridan, dated headquarters of cavalry corps, May 10, states that he turned the enemy's right and got into their rear, and had destroyed eight or ten miles of railroad, two locomotives, and three trains, and a very large amount of supplies, and that since he had got into their rear there was great excitement among the inhabitants and with the army.

The enemy's cavalry had tried to annoy his rear and flank but had been run off and he had recaptured five hundred of our men, two of them Colonels. No despatches have been received for two days from Butler.

Despatches received from Gen. Steele report his command as having arrived at Little Rock. He had fought a superior force of the enemy commanded by Kirby Smith in person, at Sabine, and defeated them. A steamer from Red river arrived to-day at Cairo and reports reinforcements going to Banks. Gen. Canby had passed Cairo on his way to Red river. E. M. STANTON.

Friday afternoon, Gov. BRAMLETTE, received the following despatch:

Official despatches have been received from the army of the Potomac. A general attack was made by Gen. Grant at four and a half (4½) o'clock, A. M., yesterday, followed by the most brilliant results. At eight o'clock, Hancock had taken four thousand prisoners including Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson and several Brigadiers and thirty or forty caissons.

Now is the time to put in your men.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Friday, thus sums up the despatches received up to Thursday night:

The battle of Wednesday proves to have been one of the most desperate of the many sanguinary engagements fought under Gen. Grant in Virginia. The loss, as shown by the further particulars contained in this morning's despatches, was very heavy on both sides; and while we were upon the whole, gainers, the battle was not, in its immediate result, decisive. It was, our correspondent says, a drawn battle. The loss on our side, in Tuesday's fight, is estimated at from seven to twelve thousand. This bare statement is sufficient to show how desperately the battle was fought. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, who was a volunteer aid with Gen. Grant, and left the battle field at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, speaks encouragingly of the prospects, and says General Grant is very hopeful. The latter estimates Lee's strength, when the first battle commenced, at one hundred thousand. If this is correct there need be no doubt as to the result.

How far Lee has been re-inforced we cannot say, but it is probable no great additions have been made to his army, as Beauregard remains south of Richmond; and now the situation of Lee in regard to both men and supplies, is one of increased peril, as we have the important official announcement that General Sheridan, commanding our cavalry, had destroyed fifteen miles of railroad in the enemy's rear, thus severing his communication with Richmond. He also destroyed two locomotives and three trains of cars, with a large quantity of supplies. For the present, therefore, and until this damage can be repaired, Lee must depend on the common road for supplies, and the distance being forty-four miles, the difficulties of his situation in this regard must prove most serious if not insurmountable. He may indeed, communicate by rail with Richmond, via Gordonsville and Lynchburg; but this line may also have been severed; and we have a rumor that this has in fact been done by Gen. Sigel. In every aspect, therefore, the situation of the enemy on Wednesday morning was a perilous one; and it was rendered doubly so by the persistent activity of Gen. Grant.

—Thus far we had written when, at 2½ o'clock A. M., Friday we received the gratifying intelligence that Wednesday's action resulted in a complete victory for Gen. Grant. Lee was driven out of Spottsylvania, and the army was five miles in pursuit when the messenger bearing our report left the field. We captured a large number of prisoners, including some Generals. It is doubtful whether Lee will make another stand before reaching Richmond; but if he should, it will be on the South Anna river, the next strong natural position to that from which he has been driven, but there he will be south of Gordonsville, and will thus leave us in command of all the railroads in that direction. Should he continue his retreat to the rebel capital it will be an admission of defeat, thorough and complete, and an army thus defeated cannot escape destruction if once confined within the fortifications of Richmond, surrounded as it would be by greatly superior forces. Altogether our reports this morning are extremely cheerful, and it seems likely that the time for general rejoicing over a complete victory is not far distant.

From Gen. Butler we have little that is late, except rumors. The Secretary of War had no despatches up to last evening for two days. The indications are that there were constant struggles for the possession of the railroad and turnpike between Petersburg and Richmond.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY, MAY 12

War Department, Washington, May 13.—Official despatches are just received at this Department, dated May 12, 8 A. M., at the battle-field, near Spottsylvania Court House. They state that Hancock during the night marched from his previous position on our right, and occupied the ground between Gen. Wright and Burnside. At daylight he attacked with his accustomed impetuosity, forcing the first and then the second line of the enemy's works, capturing the whole of Gen. Edward Johnson's division and a part of Early's together with Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson, Brig. Gen. Johnson and Brig. Gen. Stewart, and from 30 to 40 cannon. The number of prisoners is not known, but they are to be counted by thousands.

Gen. Burnside on the extreme left acted with Gen. Hancock, and advanced with comparatively little opposition. His right has formed a junction with Hancock, and his left is now actively engaged. Wright's troops attacked at 7:15 o'clock, and are now at work. Warren is demonstrating to hold the enemy in front of his lines. The rebel works at this point are exceedingly strong.

A despatch has been received from General Butler, dated in the field, near Chester Station, Virginia, May 12, 3:30 P. M., stating that he is now harassing the enemy near Fort Darling, and has before him all the troops from North and South Carolina that have arrived. Beauregard's courier, captured this morning going to General Hope, in command at Downy's Bluff, had a

despatch stating that Beauregard would join him as soon as the troops came up. Gillmore holds the intrenchments while Smith demonstrates upon Drury and the enemy's line. Gen. Kautz, with his cavalry has been sent out on the Danville road, near Appomattox Station, and can perhaps advance on James river.

T. T. ECKERT, Major and Asst. Surg. Mil. Tel.

The following brief details of the battle of Thursday, May 12, is from a despatch dated at Gen. Grant's Headquarters:

On Wednesday afternoon rain fell to some extent, continuing until after dark, laying the dust, cooling the atmosphere and raising the spirits of our troops. Fires were built and supplies cooked, bands began playing, and the forest along our line was undisturbed for once by the enemy's shells. Our poor soldiers ate heartily and rested sweetly. The enemy had no ammunition to waste.

News arrived towards evening that Sheridan had penetrated to the vicinity of Beaver Dam, on the Orange Courthouse railroad, torn up about fifteen miles of the track, captured a rebel supply train, and recaptured about 300 of our men taken prisoners in the old Wilderness battle. This news, so inspiring wherever it was known, caused a general jubilee of cheers succeeding the announcement, and during the night arrangements were pushed for an attack on our side. Wednesday morning the enemy could have been seen pushing troops towards our right, and ostentatiously erecting an abatis in front of Hancock's troops. It was shrewdly and rightly suspected that this was only a blind to cover the real intention of the enemy. It was therefore anticipated.

After midnight [Thursday morning] the Second corps (Hancock's) pushed to the left of the Sixth corps (Wright's), on the left of the Spottsylvania road. At 4:30 this morning Hancock attacked the enemy fronting him, opening a withering cannonade and making irresistible charges against the very heart of his position.

The cannonade was replied to with vigor, and the charges of our men were as vigorously resisted; but the determination of the one overwhelmed everything. The troops rush on the rifle pits of the enemy, bayoneting them in their works, cutting the lines and capturing on the first charge over 3,000 men and several guns, including the greater portion of the Stonewall Brigade, belonging to General Ned Johnson's division, and forming a portion of Ewell's corps. Gen. Johnson himself was taken prisoner. The assault continued till nearly the whole division of the corps was captured, and other troops amounting to 1,000 men.

LATER—11 o'clock.—A despatch this morning arrived, announcing the capture of 7,000 prisoners and 30 guns. The battle is still progressing. The Sixth corps, on the left of the Second, hastened into battle, pushing the enemy. Gen. Warren's Fifth Corps arrived up to its support on the right, the battle becoming general. Nearly all our artillery is engaged, and the clangor of guns, whistle of grape and solid shot, roar of musketry and explosion of the enemy's shells filled the forest with awful tumult. Shells burst around me while I write.

LATER—12 o'clock.—It is just now reported that Hancock has turned the right flank of the enemy below Spottsylvania, and pressing on. The battle everywhere is overwhelming in our favor. Terrific firing has commenced on our left near Grant's headquarters. The battle is going on with terrible energy, and our success is said to be certain. Prisoners are continually coming in.

The following despatch was sent to P. H. Hancock this morning:

"Near Spottsylvania, May 12.—8 A. M.—I have captured between thirty and forty guns. I have finished up Johnson and am now going into Early. J. W. HANCOCK."

The guns captured have arrived at headquarters. Gen. Stuart, commanding a brigade in Johnson's division, was captured. Burnside's column is reported to have moved down the railroad toward Fredericksburg, going in on the enemy's rear. Warren, with the Fifth corps, on the right, is now sending out a heavy line of skirmishers to feel the enemy's works in his front, which are supposed to be abandoned. It was impossible to ascertain all the particulars at the time of writing; but our victory is considered to be going on to a decisive result. We are pressing the enemy everywhere. Gen. Wright was slightly wounded, but is still in command of the Sixth Corps.

The following special telegrams give some additional facts:

Washington, May 12.—Our army is now heard from six miles beyond Spottsylvania C. H. We fought again yesterday, driving the enemy most gallantly, capturing a large number of prisoners and guns and several general officers are among the killed. Gen. Hancock made a brilliant capture at 4 o'clock this morning. An entire rebel division, including General Ned Johnson and Brig. Generals Stuart and Robert Johnson, commanding brigades of between 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners and two batteries, each of six pieces fell into our hands.

Taking advantage of the storm and the darkness last evening, Hancock managed to change the position of his troops unobserved by the enemy, and while darkness and the fog still prevailed, pounced on them this morning like a wolf on the fold. He took the captives completely by surprise, and having sent his prisoners securely to the rear, turned their own guns on the enemy in the vicinity.

May 12.—The army of the Potomac opened its seventh day's battle this morning with brilliant success. Advice to night, direct from the front, state that Hancock's corps, on the centre, near Spottsylvania Courthouse, moved at an early hour on A. P. Hill's corps, and, after a severe skirmish, drove Heath's division and part of Wilcox's, capturing 2,000 prisoners, one Major General, two Brigadiers, Generals, and fifty field and line officers. At 9 A. M., no other fighting had occurred.

City Point, May 11.—From the latest accounts received from the front last night, it is known that Butler's forces are within three miles of Petersburg, and had passed the outer line of rebel defenses. This is important, as it more closely pins up Beauregard's command within the city.

Fortress Monroe, May 12.—The steamer Hero, with 200 sick and wounded, has just arrived at Bermuda Hundred. There was no fighting yesterday. Our forces were throwing up intrenchments from the Appomattox to James river, a distance of six miles. Beauregard was re-inforced on Tuesday night by two brigades of Lee's army. The statement seems improbable.

James river was obstructed yesterday afternoon by our forces near Turkey Bend by sinking schooners and barges to prevent the rebel iron-clads from coming out.

Our whole force moved at five o'clock this morning, and are probably engaging the enemy at this place.

MAY 14.—We select the subjoined telegrams from our exchanges of this date:

Washington, May 13.—To General Dix: A despatch from Gen. Grant has just been received, dated near Spottsylvania C. H., May 12th, 6:30 P. M., as follows:

"The eighth day of battle closed leaving between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners in our hands for the day's work, including two general officers and over 30 pieces of artillery. The enemy are obstinate and seem to have found the last ditch. We have lost no organization, not even a company, whilst we have destroyed and captured one division (Johnson's), one brigade (Dobb's), and one regiment, entire, from the enemy. E. M. STANTON."

May 13.—6:30, P. M.—To Gen. Dix: The following despatch from Dana, was just received at the War Department:

"Spottsylvania C. H., May 13.—8 A. M.—To E. M. Stanton.—Lee abandoned his position during the night, whether to occupy a new one in the vicinity or make a thorough retreat is not determined. One division of Wright's and one of Hancock's are engaged in settling this question, and at 7 o'clock A. M. had come up to his rear guard. Although our army is greatly fatigued, from the exertions of yesterday, the news of Lee's departure has inspired them with fresh energy. The whole force will soon be in motion, but the heavy rain for the last three hours renders the roads very difficult for wagons and artillery. The proportion of severely wounded is greater than either of the previous days fighting. This was owing to the great use made of artillery." E. M. STANTON.

May 13.—6:55, P. M.—To Gen. Dix: The acting Surgeon General reports that of 500 patients from the recent battles, admitted into hospital, but one of them will require any surgical operations, and that, in his opinion, two-thirds of the whole number wounded will be fit for service in thirty days. Reinforcements are going forward to the army of the Potomac. E. M. STANTON.

Washington May 13.—The Star extra says an officer who arrived here to-day, reports that at 3 o'clock May 12, a despatch was received at the front from Sigel's command, dated at Butler's Mountain, between Charlottesville and Lynchburg, at 10 o'clock A. M., announcing that our cavalry have torn up the railroad between Charlottesville and Lynchburg, twenty-six miles before the former place, and also that the track of the Gordonsville railroad, between Charlottesville and Keiswick had been destroyed. All the bridges between the above points on both roads have been destroyed.

When returning, our forces met a body of rebel cavalry, who came from the direction of Carter's Mountain, and a skirmish ensued, ending in the repulse of the rebels, who fled in the direction they had come. This was the only rebel force met with during the raid.

New York, May 13.—Orders were received yesterday from Washington, to forward a large quantity of grape and canister and shell. Fifty tons were forwarded last night. A New Orleans letter of the 7th, in the Express, gives a report that Gen. Banks is retreating, by the land route, to Brasher City, it being impossible to do so by Red river.—As the steamer City Belle on her trip up the other day, with a regiment of troops to reinforce him, was captured, with all on board, and the boat burned. Two other boats had been captured and burned.

Bermuda Hundred, May 12.—At daylight this morning the rear guard advanced. At eight o'clock Gen. Butler and staff left the old headquarters, and at ten the whole force was moving in the direction of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad. At noon the enemy was discovered entrenched. The 10th New Hampshire charged and drove the enemy from his works. There was skirmishing all the afternoon on our right, but no general engagement. A number of rebels were captured, including one Colonel. There has been no fighting on the left. Officers and men are in good spirits.

The Petersburg Express of the 11th says Gen. Lee is in Richmond, wounded.

The telegraph lines between Petersburg and Richmond have been cut several days, as well as the railroad.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT

There is a report that Gen. Sherman's forces occupy Dalton, and some short distance beyond,—the rebels having been compelled to retreat. The heavy storm of the 10th broke down the telegraphic lines, and cut off communication. We may daily look for important news. In the meantime, we extract from the Nashville Union of the 13th, the following, which shows that the army of the Cumberland has been at work:

We yesterday conversed, with a Captain, who left Chattanooga at 4 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday. About 400 of our wounded in the late skirmishes had arrived at Chattanooga. Our whole loss up to noon of that day was about 800. The rebels have been driven slowly back, with a loss greater than our own. We have captured some prisoners. We were unable to obtain any further particulars.

A telegram from Cairo states that Gen. Sturgis's force, sent from Memphis on the 30th April, in search of Forrest, reached Bolivar, Tenn., on the following Thursday. It consisted of the 16th Wisconsin and 2d New Jersey, under Col. Karge. Forrest's pickets was driven in and the enemy driven through Bolivar, and continued their flight. Our loss was three killed and twelve wounded. The rebels were commanded by Forrest in person. Our troops buried a large number of the enemy's dead. Forrest's adjutant was wounded severely in the arm. The rebels scattered, some taking the Pocahontas road, and others crossing the Hatchie river, burning the bridge. All have left Tennessee and are concentrating at Tupelo, Miss.

Gen. WASHBURN, commanding West Tennessee, has issued an order wherein he says, that the practical operations of commercial intercourse from the city with States in rebellion, has been to help largely to feed, clothe, arm and equip our enemies; Memphis has been of more value to the Southern Confederacy since it fell into Federal hands, than Nassau. To remedy this, it was ordered that on and after the 15th of May, the lines of the army of Memphis be closed, and no person be permitted to leave, except by river unless specially permitted. Persons outside the line who may come within, will not be allowed except by permit, to return outside. Persons desiring to leave the city, must do so before the 15th instant.

A Letter from Gov. Bramlette.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, May 11, 1864.

To G. W. Womack, Provost Marshal, &c. Louisville, Kentucky:

Sir: Yours of the 10th came to hand this morning. Official business constrains my presence at this place, otherwise I would be present with you at the draft, commencing to-day for the Fifth District. As you will, however, find no obstacle to proceeding, my presence will not be required to aid. Were my presence anywhere essential to the enforcement of the draft, I would forego other matters to attend. Yours truly, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

A MURDERER'S REMORSE.

—During the battle of Olustee, Fla., Jerome Dupuy, of company D, 7th Connecticut volunteers, was shot in the back of the head and killed, evidently by some one in our own ranks, and suspicion fell upon a substitute for a drafted man named John Rowley, of the same company, who had a quarrel with Dupuy and been stabbed by him. Sergeant Broes charged Rowley with the crime, when he confessed it, and is reported to have made the following statement:

Well, Sergeant, I did kill Dupuy. He stabbed me on the St. Helena. I swore if ever I had a chance I'd kill him. I had one at Olustee, and I killed him. Nor is he the only man I have killed or caused to die. I cut out the entrails of a sailor on a gunboat since the war began, and I killed, by stabbing, a man in New York, which caused me to leave my family, and go as a substitute for a drafted man, last fall. But the ghost of Dupuy is the only one that ever troubled me. Since the battle I have dreaded night, for they are horrible nights. When on picket I always see Dupuy stand a little way in front, his face all blood, and the bullet-hole in his forehead. At night when in my dreams, he stands at the entrance. I awake, as I see pale and bloody, but vanishes as soon as I see him. I could not keep this horrible crime a secret any longer.

He was of course arrested, and will be punished by death. It is said that both the men were very bad ones.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, Frankfort Ky., May 6, 1864.

To Colonel Commanding Regiments Kentucky Enrolled Militia.

Your attention is particularly called to General Order, No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office. The Governor therein calls for ten thousand, (10,000) of the militia of the State, to serve for six months. This call is made that an end may be put to the pending war during this summer, and the fall and us enjoying all the blessings of peace. You are urgently requested to take this matter in hand at once, and raise a battalion, or if not a battalion, at least a company from your Regimental District, and report with them to the nearest point of rendezvous. The limited time allowed for the election of militia, should work immediately and work in earnest. I have been honored by the strongest recommendations from your country, and through the trust thereby imposed in you been commissioned by his Excellency the Governor to an important military command, we are entitled to call upon and demand your earnest efforts to raise the men required in this call. I hope to hear a good report from you in a few days. The number of men required are to be raised, and if they are not forthcoming by volunteers, a draft will be promptly resorted to, and counties which have heretofore been delinquent, will be compelled to respond. Let us, then, have every Kentuckian step forward and sustain the true renown and glory of the State. D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General of Ky. May 11, 1864.—tw&wt—319.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, Frankfort Ky., May 6, 1864.

Inspector General of Ky. May 6, 1864.

The attention of county court clerks, assessors, and all others interested, is called to the subjoined opinion of Gen. John M. HANLEY, Attorney General of the State. I find in many of the counties that the civil officers, either through ignorance of the law or negligence, have failed to collect the taxes and fines due from the militia, and pay the same into the State Treasury.

As it is the determination to enforce the provisions of the law, and render the militia of this State effective, all delinquencies will be rigidly investigated, and the parties failing in the performance of duty will be promptly proceeded against in the Fiscal Court at Frankfort, or other court of proper jurisdiction. D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General of Kentucky.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., May 6, 1864.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector of Kentucky.

SIR: In response to questions propounded by you, involving a construction of various provisions of the "State Guard law," I have to say—1. It is the duty of assessors to prepare a list, annually, of all persons liable to be enrolled, living within their respective limits; and it is their duty to place a roll of all such names in the hands of the clerk of the county in which such persons live, before the first day of June of each year.

2. The law provides for the election of regimental, battalion, and company officers at certain times and places, and in a prescribed manner. It also provides for regimental, battalion, and company drills and musters at stated times.

3. It is the duty of each company commander, within ten days after each muster or drill, to leave with the clerk of the county court a list of the names of all members of their respective companies who shall have attended said muster in accordance with the requirements of the law. On every member of the enrolled militia not thus returned, "there shall be assessed, in lieu of the military service which he owes to the State, the sum of fifteen cents for each muster or drill, which such person has not attended, properly armed and equipped; and the aggregate of such sums due from each person shall be collected from such persons in the year next ensuing after their failure thus to attend such musters, in the same manner, and by the same means, as are provided for collecting the county levy."

4. If commanders of companies do not return any persons as having been present at the prescribed musters and drills, the officers charged with the collection of the county levy should presume that none of the enrolled militia were present, and therefore assess and collect the fine of fifteen cents from every member of the enrolled militia in the county where such default occurs. The like presumption should be indulged and acted upon where the people in any county have failed to attend and elect officers of the enrolled militia. If the failure of the enrolled militia to elect their officers is permitted to relieve them from the assessment of fifteen cents, in lieu of military service, the manifest object of the Legislature in organizing the militia would be defeated.

5. If, however, assessors fail to make and return a list of the enrolled militia to the office of the county clerks in due time, there can be no assessment and collection of the fine of fifteen cents, because the civil officers would have no basis upon which to act or determine who constituted the enrolled militia. The remedy, in such cases, is against the delinquent assessor, who may be fined not less than \$20 nor more than \$500, for every neglect of duty under the State Guard law.

6. Judges of elections for officers to command battalions and companies may be appointed by the senior officer of the regimental district, or in such other manner as the Governor, through the Inspector General, may prescribe.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JOHN M. HANLEY.

May 11, 1864.—tw&wt—319.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, Frankfort, Ky., May 2, 1864.

Inspector General of Ky. May 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 5.

It having become evident that no reasonable garrison of United States troops can protect the several counties of the State from the small bands of guerrillas, horse thieves, and marauders, who, in small parties, manage to elude the regular forces, it is therefore, by direction of his Excellency the Governor, Ordered:

1. That the Commanding officer of each Regimental District of Enrolled Militia, is charged with the defence and protection of his county from invasion or violence of any character whatever; and to this end he is hereby authorized and directed to call out, at any time, the whole or such portion of the Militia, comprising his command, as may be necessary. He is further ordered, upon the application of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out so much of his command as may be necessary, and to aid and assist such officers in making any arrests, or in the execution of any other duty which may devolve upon them by law, requiring such assistance.

2. Any officer or member of the Enrolled Militia, who shall fail or refuse to turn out for the purposes mentioned in this order, when ordered so to do by his proper officer, or having turned out, shall disobey any lawful order, or be guilty of any disorderly conduct, shall be punished as for a military offence. The law prescribes that, "when any portion of the Militia shall be called out either for service, or for instruction and drill, they shall be subject to the same laws, rules and regulations that govern the armies of the United States," and all officers are charged with seeing these laws, rules and regulations strictly enforced.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General Ky.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, Frankfort, Ky., May 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

To the Militia of Kentucky. The Secretary of War has authorized the enlistment of TEN THOUSAND TROOPS in Kentucky FOR SIX MONTHS SERVICE.

The last campaign of this terrible war is pending. The veteran soldiers among us are required at the front, to overwhelm the enemy, and the Government wishes to entrust its property and safety to your hands. Let every man enlist for this short term who wishes a termination of the war. Do not wait for special authority from the State, but organize at once—at the posts of Louisville, Lexington, Burnside Point, Munfordsville, Bowlinggreen, Louisville and Paducah.

Company and regimental organizations will be formed in the same way, and with the same numbers, as in commands for longer terms of service. The pay is the same. Commissions will only be given to those who recruit the men, and every patriot is hereby authorized to enlist and forward to some point of rendezvous all that wish to serve their struggling country.

But a short time is given to organize this force. It is confidently believed that this appeal to Kentuckians by their Government will be gall

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1864.

Loss of 1863-1864.—A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Kentuckians, to the Rescue!
Read the following appeal from Governor BRAMLETTE, loyal men of Kentucky, and at once enroll yourselves under his banner. He will lead you to victory and renown.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, May 13, 1864.

KENTUCKIANS—Ten Thousand Six Months' Troops have been called for from Kentucky, to enable us to give the finishing blow to the Rebellion.

We want Volunteers, and trust that you will respond to the call with the promptness characteristic of patriotism.

The Inspector General of Kentucky has been directed to assign to each Regiment its quota, and they will be called into service by Draft if the call is not filled forthwith.

If you would escape future Drafts, fill the call promptly, and save the necessity of Draft. If you want peace—help to conquer it. If you want a Government—help to protect it. If you would escape desolations of war—lift your hand and strike the despoiler.

The service is for a short term, and by prompt and decisive action may yet be shortened. The rebellion now reels under the blows of our patriotic soldiery—help to follow up those blows, by prompt and decisive action, and we may soon rejoice to gather over the deliverance of our country from rebellion, and the secure entrenchment of our liberties within the bulwarks of a constitutional Union.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

New York papers have published a call for "a people's convention, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 31st of May, to consider the Presidential question." The call is signed with the names of thirty-four persons, representing themselves as the "people's committee." The design of the parties engaged in this movement appears to be to influence the action of the Baltimore Convention, and possibly accomplish a postponement of the nomination for the Presidency. The movement is, of course, in opposition to the renomination of Mr. LINCOLN.

A work issued at Richmond Va., by a rebel author named POLLARD, purporting to be a Southern History of the Rebellion, contains the annexed paragraph in relation to the causes why Kentucky persistently remained loyal and true to the Federal Government:

"The persistent adhesion of a large portion of the Kentucky people to the Northern cause must be attributed to permanent causes; and among these were, first, an essential unsoundness on the slavery question, under the influence of the peculiar philosophy of Henry Clay, who, like every great man, left an impress upon his State which it retained for future even more than contemporary generations to attest."

A correspondent of the New Orleans Era, writing from the Mississippi Sound, reports the capture, on the night of the 17th ult., of "two Confederate boats with eight prisoners and a quantity of corn, tobacco, rice, cotton sheeting, etc., and a very important mail. Several of the letters are addressed to some important persons in New Orleans; among whom are the Belgian Consul and the Superintendent of the New Orleans and Pontchartrain Railroad." One of the letters was from Gen. Beauregard, and was dated Charleston, the 3th of April.

Did not See It.

After the heavy fighting of Wednesday, May 11, Gen. Lee sent a flag of truce to Gen. Grant, asking a truce, to bury his dead. Gen. GRANT promptly responded that he had not time to bury his own dead; that he proposed at once to move upon Lee's forces! The rebels never have been able to head Gen. GRANT with their flag of truce strategy. It is a favorite move with them, and they always endeavor to take advantage of it. Gen. GRANT, at Fort Donelson, adopted the right mode of treating such requests, and has pursued it up to this time. It would have been well, if all our officers had pursued a similar course.

Recently a young lady of Washington City, employed in the Currency Bureau, died, and all sorts of stories were started about her having been seduced, and her death caused by attempting to produce an abortion. A post mortem examination took place, by order of the military commission at Washington, and the surgeons and physicians testify that her death was solely caused by pneumonia; that as far as science and medical skill could determine the young lady was a virgin.

This case has been going the rounds of the "Democratic" press for some weeks; they have gloated over it as a charge of corruption and infamy against the Administration; but not one of them, as far as we have seen, has published the verdict of the jury of inquiry, or the testimony of the physicians; although the testimony of the prosecuting witnesses was paraded before their readers great with gusto.

The gunboat Commodore Jones was destroyed May 6th, by a torpedo in the James river, about seven miles below Fort Darling, and every person on board, with one exception, was killed or wounded. A correspondent of the New York Times says, the boat was crushed like a piece of paper, and huge fragments of the wreck were lifted high in the air. The executive officer of the Jones retained his foothold on a piece of the deck, and as a rare instance of coolness in such a sudden and trying event, it must be told that he drew a pistol and shot dead a rebel on the bank of the river, who had exploded the diabolic contrivance by means of a galvanic battery.

Major General Edward S. Canby who has been assigned to the command of the military department embracing all the trans-Mississippi States, except Kansas and Missouri, was born in Kentucky about 1817, but was appointed to West Point from Indiana, graduated in 1839, was assigned to the 2d infantry, and served with distinction in the Mexican war, and also in the Utah expedition, under General A. S. Johnson. When the civil war broke out in 1861, General Canby, then Major, was in New Mexico, and exhibited great skill and energy in fighting the rebels in that region, saving the territory to the Union. In May 1861, he was made a Brigadier General of volunteers, his line or rank being Colonel of the 19th U. S. infantry, and in November of that year was sent to Pittsburg, to take command of the drafted men in that place. He was ordered to New York last summer, after the riots, and rendered essential services to the Government in preserving public order during the enforcement of the draft.

"It is believed that Mr. Lincoln and his friends are delighted with the defeat General Banks has sustained in Louisiana, since it takes from the President, in a certain contingency, a formidable Presidential competitor before the Baltimore Convention."

The above is clipped from the Cincinnati Enquirer, a journal that has always been the first to malign and defame President Lincoln, and also the first to seek the patronage of the Government by soliciting advertisements from the various departments and departments. There is a limit to all defamation, an end to all libels, and it is a pity that such a person as the author of the above should so disgrace the newspaper profession as to be called an editor. For the sake of common decency, we should like to see one man made an example of, if for no other purpose than to show the country whether these libels, so numerous throughout the United States, have even the semblance of truth—Philadelphia News.

In the Louisville Journal equally malignant sentiments may be read every day.

GRATUITOUS PRINTING.—The following very sensible remarks on an exchange, almost every publisher will heartily endorse. We have had considerable of this kind of experience ourselves:

"It has been the custom of all associations and individuals to impose upon editors the publication of resolutions, obituary notices, advertisement of benevolent enterprises, and various other articles of limited interest without charge. We have done quite our share of that kind of work. If associations consider it due to deceased members to pass resolutions testifying to their virtues and condoling with their relations, they should also consider it due to publishers to pay for them; and if literary, school and other institutions cannot exist without gratuitous printing they must be too slightly prized to promise substantial benefit to the members. Until we find teachers who teach gratis, butchers who furnish steaks and roasts without charge, lawyers who counsel without fees, farmers who donate their wood and produce, &c., we must decline being in the list of printers who print without compensation. For every line of type set up in a printing office, the publisher pays cash out of his pocket."

Sound Union Doctrine.

A friend in the Army of the Cumberland, writing to a friend in Philadelphia, holds the following sound doctrine. It is no wonder the Union arms in that section of our country are so often successful when such sentiments animate the soldiers:

"The Union is worth every sacrifice of men, means and comfort—it is a plank of a platform on which all Americans can stand. When the salvation of the Union is secure and accomplished, our party battles may be renewed; but until then, partisan feelings and personal interests should be lost."

Abolitionists, Republicans, Democrats may be Unionists; if not, they are either Copperheads or rebels. If the political convention which is to assemble in June next in Baltimore is not false to the people, false to the army, Abraham Lincoln will be the nominee."

As the representative of the "war waged until the rebellion is utterly crushed," he is a National candidate, deserving the vote of every true lover of his country. To my mind any other candidate nominated, whatever his pledges, becomes the candidate of a partisan principle—be it in itself good or bad—and as such fails truly to represent the great cause, counted worth so much bloodshed. In the election of Abraham Lincoln we evince our determination to abide the consequences of the course we took four years ago, and which we stood by on that April day when 75,000 men answered promptly their country's call—to continue to the end the policy of devoting men and money without stint to the extermination of this accursed rebellion."

To men who value the nation more than selfish or partisan pride, that determination radical enough for the four years to come. We can elect Mr. Lincoln; and the war continued for the restoration of the Union will solve many questions which now seem complicated. So long as you and I are for the Union we need not waste time in discussing political matters or less moment—they are questions of another day."

God be praised, "the old stars and stripes" represent a nation whose salvation is the one motive principle of the war, and neither you nor I, nor any of the true friends of the Union, need differ politically, until that representative banner waves in every State from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the lakes and St. Lawrence to the Gulf. Lincoln for another term—Grant in Richmond—Sherman in Atlanta—Farragut in Mobile—and then we will talk politics; but until then—the Union first and last.

LATEST NEWS.—Despatches state that Gen. Grant has driven Gen. Lee across the river Po; that Gen. Grant has been reinforced by 25,000 fresh troops, and is pressing on after Gen. Lee.

It is reported that Gen. Thomas has taken Dalton, and 5,000 prisoners and 12 pieces of cannon.

Court of Appeals.—The docket of the Court of Appeals for the Summer Term, 1864, will be closed on Monday, May 16. All records filed after that day will be docketed for the next Winter Term.

Important Order.—Orders have been issued from Headquarters Provost Marshal General, State of Kentucky, Louisville, for all officers and enlisted men absent on furlough, who have not returned to duty, that it will be necessary for them to do so at once; in default of which they will be subjected to the most rigorous penalties, as the "War Department has determined to abandon its past lenient policy and resort to strong measures."

Historical War Map.—We have received from ASHER & ADAMS, Indianapolis, Indiana, a copy of this publication. It measures 26 by 27 inches, is very minute—marking with red the exact location of every battle field—with 72 pages closely printed, giving a brief history of over 300 battles and skirmishes. In pocket form, convenient for reference, or to send by mail. Price 30 cents.

Prof. J. M. McALLISTER, assisted by Miss JOSIE A. DECOURTAY, will favor the citizens of Frankfort with one of his chaste, unique and never-to-be-forgotten entertainments, at Metropolitan Hall, to-night. Wit refined and genial humor will reign supreme in his magnificent Prestidigitarean Troupe. The young, the middle aged and the old, will all find something to amuse and astonish them, and even the sad and grief-stricken may, for a time, forget their sadness and grief while under the magic spell of the "Great Prestidigitateur."

COMBINATION DRAMATIC TROUPE.—At the request of citizens, this deservingly popular Troupe will remain a week longer in this city. On Friday, Bella Golden as Parthenia and Mr. Macaulay as Ingomar, drew a large and fashionable audience. Bella Golden's acting has won for her many friends. She takes the heart by surprise, and in gaiety, sentiment, tenderness, grief, and love are portrayed with truthfulness and beauty. She "thrills the heart, yet quenches not." Mr. Macaulay's Ingomar was most excellent, and it is a genuine pleasure to see him in any character. To-morrow (Tuesday) evening will be presented a most attractive programme.

SPECIAL.

A severe drouth is prevailing in Minnesota. The ground is said to be dried several feet below the surface. Wells and cisterns are dry, and streams and lakes alarmingly reduced.

Ohio is sending on her hundred day men. Several regiments left for the East on the 9th and 10th May; and on the 11th six more left, to be followed on the 12th by two others. All these regiments are full, and thoroughly equipped.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Board of Directors, will be held at the Tobacco Exchange, on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1864, in the city of Louisville, on the first day of the State Tobacco Exhibition, for the purpose of receiving propositions from the several local Societies for holding with them the Seventh Annual Kentucky State Fair. Parties making propositions will please accompany them by statements of the extent of their grounds, the size and character of their buildings, fences, &c., and the nature of the public thoroughfares by which they are reached.

A full attendance is desired. A liberal List of Premiums will be made. I have petitions, propositions, and business of great importance to lay before the Board. I hope to see all the members present.

L. J. BRADFORD, President.

Augusta, May 2, 1864—31st.

METCALFE'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.

December 25, 1863—tf.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.

On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

JOHN BULL.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON,
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUM'D,
"Nashville, Tenn., July 24, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans.
"WM. M. MILES,
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,
Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, by railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140 one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN,
Per WILL S. HALL,
Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.
"VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.
"Dr. John Bull:
"DEAR SIR—I am happy to state that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed to unhealthy climates."
"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."
January 1, 1864—6m.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks for favors. Person wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dailies, etc., etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

Appellate Judgeship.

We are authorized to announce W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; subject to the decision of the Union Convention, to assemble in Frankfort.

Appellate District Convention.

The loyal citizens of the Second Appellate District will hold a Convention at Frankfort, on Wednesday, June 15, 1864, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported by the Union party for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The counties composing the District are: Bracken, Pendleton, Campbell, Kenton, Boone, Gallatin, Carroll, Trimble, Henry, Owen, Grant, Harrison, Scott, Fayette, Jessamine, Garrard, Boyle, Mercer, Anderson, Franklin, Woodford, Shelby and Oldham.

It is earnestly urged upon the people of every county to be fully represented.

DIED.

April 21, 1864, at Danville, Virginia, of chronic diarrhea, Mr. RANDOLPH R. RUSSELL, of the Sixth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, aged 47 years, a citizen of Shelbyville, Ky.

Mr. RUSSELL was a printer by trade, and was much respected by his acquaintances; of noble impulses, and generous temperament. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he enlisted in Col. WEIRAKER'S Regiment; and was taken a prisoner in September last at Chickamauga, taken to Richmond; and thence to Danville, where he died; his death was hastened, if not caused, by the cruel system of starvation the traitor authorities practiced toward the Union prisoners. May God help his bereaved widow and children.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT'G. ASST. PRO. MAR. GENERAL, STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Ky., May 9, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all officers and enlisted men, who, having received leaves of absence or furloughs, have not returned to duty with their respective regiments at the expiration of the time granted, that it is necessary to do so at once; in default of which they will be subjected to rigorous penalties, it being the determination of the War Department to abandon its past lenient policy and to resort to strong and effective measures.

Provost Marshals of districts, deputy Provost Marshals and all others acting under the authority of the Provost Marshal General's Department in Kentucky, are required to use their utmost efforts in securing and returning delinquents to their duty.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major 16th U. S. Inf. A. A. P. M. G.
May 16, 1864, [sig. Lou. Press.] 31w-32t.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 16th day of May, 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Babbet, James P.	Morton, Mrs. Tabitha Jane
Boghan, Mrs. Mary Buger, Henry	
Chons, Miss Catharine	Oliver, Mrs. B. J.
Creighton, Mrs. E.	Roberts, Willis
Doolan, Mrs. Mary	Schree, Elizabeth
Goucher, Thomas	Sarsons, Mrs. Selay
Grinstead, John	Sanders, Miss Matilda
Henry, Mrs. Susan	Thompson, Robt. H.
Hall, Jefferson	Wolfsord, Mrs. Susan
Knapp, Geo. B.	Wolf, Wilson P.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., until 7 P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.
May 16, 1864—1t-31s.

Pay your Taxes and Save Ten per Cent.

THE tax book for the present year is now in the hands of John Baltzell, City Treasurer, to whom payments may be made, with a deduction of ten per cent., if made on or before the 25th day of June next.

By order of the Board,
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, C. B. C. C. F.
May 11, 1864—td-31s

FOR SALE.

HAVING removed to Louisville, I will now sell my

New Building.

Opposite the Railroad Depot, and occupied now by the Military Band.

This is one of the best locations in Frankfort for a business house, or to invest your money in.

JOHN HALY is authorized to sell the same. A. KAHR,
Frankfort, May 4, 1864.—twlm-31s.

SPEER & STEPHENS,

158 MAIN STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

DEALERS IN

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

COLORED, AND

WRAPPING PAPERS,

OF ALL SIZES AND WEIGHT.

April 6, 1864.—tw2m-30d.

LANDRETH'S
WARRANTED
GARDEN SEEDS

JUST received this day, by Adams Express, a fresh supply of the above well known GARDEN SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and pure. They have been tested in this community for more than twenty years, and invariably give satisfaction. For sale by
S. C. BULL, Bookseller.
January 23, 1864.

Dodge's Patent Grates.

THE undersigned HAS THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN,

To set Grates under Dodge's Patent Improvement,

And is fully prepared to comply with all orders for them.
JOHN HALY.
Frankfort, March 23, 1864.—tf.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds.

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED UNDER THE Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 30 and 100 dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), and One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive their drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of Louisville, Ky.

" " " Cincinnati, Ohio.

" " " Parkersburg, W. Va.

And by all National Banks which are depositories of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

May 7, 1864.—wktw2w-317.

J. L. & W. H. Waggener,

Corner Main and St. Clair Streets, Frankfort,

ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF THEIR

SECOND IMPORTATION

OF

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, DOMESTICS,

PRINTS, &c., &c., &c.

WHICH THEY OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY.

An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.
Frankfort, April 25, 1864.—4ttw-312.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Macaulay, Golden and Weaver.....Managers
H. F. Weaver.....Stage Manager

BY REQUEST

The Combination Dramatic Troupe! will remain a few nights longer.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1864, a great programme will be offered, consisting of

DRAMA,

A SHAKESPEARIAN COMEDY!
AND A ROARING FARCE!

The entertainment will commence with the drama of NAPOLEON'S OLD GUARD. After which the Shakespearian Comedy, entitled,

Catharine and Petruchio:

Or, Taming the Shrew.
CATHERINE.....BELLA GOLDEN
PETRUCHIO.....B. MACAULEY

To conclude

MISCELLANY.

Flowers and Children.

Oh the flow'rs, the bonnie wee flow'rs,
Glinting and smiling and peeping through the
grass!
And oh the children, the bonnie little children,
I see them and love them and bless them as I
pass!
I bless them—but I'm sad for them—
I wish I could be glad for them,
For who, alas! I can tell the fate that shall befall?
The flow'rs 'rets of the morning,
The greenwood path adorning,
May be scattered ere the noontide by the wild
wind's sudden call;
Or plucked because they're beautiful,
By rudest hands, unadvised;
Or trampled under foot by the cattle of the stall;
And the smiling little children, the bonnie little
children,
That sport like happy moths in the sunny
Summer sheen,
May perish ere the day-time
Of their sweet expected May time,
And sleep beneath the daisies and the long
grass growing green;
Or a worse, worse fate may light on them,
And cast a more fatal blot on them:
The bonnie little maiden may be woo'd and cast
away,
And the bonnie boy prove ruthless,
Or cowardly, or truthless,
Or a gold-swording hypocrite before his head be
grey.
Eat oh, ye fairy blossoms! whatever be the fu-
ture,
I would not, if I might, peer through its awful
glass.
Bloom, flow'rs 'rets of the wild wood!
Rejoice, oh happy childhood!
I look at you and love you and bless you as I
pass.

Zenas Carey's Reward.

Red and sullen, like the eye of some
taut demon, the low sun glowed through
the tangled depths of the November woods,
casting bloody lines of light across the
fallen trees, whose mossy trunks were half
hidden in drifts of faded yellow leaves, and
evoking faint, sweet scents, like Orient am-
dal wood and oak, from a thousand forest
censers, hidden away, from a thousand how-
ers. And above that line of dull flaming
fire the sky frowned—a leaden gray con-
cave, freighted, as the weatherwise could
tell you, with snow-flakes sufficient to turn
that broken forest into a fairy grove of pearl
and ermine. So the daylight was ebbing
away from this Thanksgiving eve.

"Now I wonder where I am?" said John
Siddons, pausing abruptly in the scarce vis-
ible footpath that wound among the trees.
"As completely 'turned round' as though I
stood in the deserts of Egypt! I wish I had
been sensible enough to keep to the high
road; these short cuts generally turn out
very long ones! However, if I keep ahead, I
must inevitably emerge from these woods
somewhere."

He sat down on a mossy stump, leaning
his head carelessly on one hand, while the
other played unconsciously with the worn
brim of his blue soldier's cap—a slender,
pleasant-faced young man with gray blue
eyes, and dark hair thrown back from a
bronzed forehead which had been touched
by the fiery arrow of many a Southern sun
in lonely swamps and along the fever reek-
ing shores of sullen rivers.

"Houseless—homeless!" he murmured to
himself. "I wonder how many others are
saying the same thing this Thanksgiving
eve. To think that I should fight through
the campaign unhurt, and return with an
honorable discharge in my pocket to a place
where nobody knows or cares whether I'm
alive or dead, while so many brave fellows
were shot down at my side with bullets that
tore through a score of hearts at home, car-
rying sharper pangs than death has to give!
It's a queer thing to have only one relative
in the world, and be a total stranger. If I
find this second cousin of my father he'll
probably kick me out of doors for a shiftless,
slovenly vagabond. But, hang it! a man
can't live alone like a tortoise in his shell.
I remember, wondering when I was a boy,
why the Madeira vines over the porch stretch-
ed out their tendrils, and seemed to grope
through the sunshine for something to cling
to. I think I understand it now."

He rose up and walked on through the
rustle leaves that rustle ankle-deep beneath
his tread, still musing—musing; trying to
study out the unknown quantities in life's
great equation, while the sun went down
behind a bank of lurid clouds, and the chill
night wind began to sigh sorrowfully in the
tree-tops. And suddenly the sturdy woods
tapered off into a silver-stemmed thicket of
white birches, and the white birches fringed
a lonely country road with a little red house
beyond, whose windows were aglow with
fire-light, and whose door-yard was full of
the peculiar perfume of white and maroon-
blossomed chrysanthemums.

Zenas Carey was leaning over the gate,
surveying the stormy sunset with critical
eyes.

"I told Melindy so, this very morning,"
said Zenas, with a triumphant flourish of his
hand, as he stirred up the logs to a waving,
glorious sheet of flame. "Says I, Melindy,
we'll kill the biggest turkey, and I'll pick
out the yallerest pumpkins on the barn
floor." And says she, 'What for, Zenas,
when there's only us two to eat them?' And
says I, 'Mother, Dave was here last Thank-
sgivin' with his new uniform, as brave and
handsome as you'll often see—now, mother,
don't cry.'"

Zenas interrupted himself to stroke his
wife's gray hair with a strangely tender
touch, and went on:

"Says I, 'he's gone where it's Thank-
sgivin' all the year round, my poor boy, my
brave boy. But, says I, we'll make some-
body welcome for Dave's sake, won't we,
mother?' And now, you'll spend to-morrow
with us, and tell me about the battle of
Gettysburg, where Dave died, crying out
with his last breath not to let the flag be cap-
tured!"

Zenas's voice died out in a choking, gasp-
ing sob. John Siddons laid his hand softly
on the rough, toll-hardened hand of the
farmer, while a pang of envy shot through his
heart. Ah! it was almost worth while be-
lieving that down in battle to be mourned like
David Carey!

"Oh, wife!" wailed Zenas, when John
Siddons had fallen asleep in the little corner
room that had been the lost boy's; "it is
almost like having Dave back again!"

Alas, I fight my great sorrow down every
night, but every morning it rises up again
more than ever! God help every parent
whose home is made desolate by the field of
battle!"

Thanksgiving dawned through a white
whirlwind of driving snow that whited
among the gnarled boughs of the apple tree
in mad frolics, and edged the old stone wall
with a dazzling ermine. And the fiery
sparks careering swiftly up Zenas Carey's
wide chimney, met the steadily falling snow
half way and gave battle, while the hearth
glowed with ruddy brightness, as if it knew
all about the Governor's proclamation and
approved of it.

"You have a cozy little farm here, Mr.
Carey," said John, as they walked through
the snow storm to the church, whose spire
nestled among the everlasting hills beyond.

"If I was only sure of it, sir," said Zenas,
with a sigh. "But I've been hard put to it
to get along, these hard times. Taxes, and
such like come heavy on poor men, and I've
had a run o' ill luck, so that the place is
mortgaged to its full value, and to a hard
man, sir—one that will sell the home you've
been born and brought up in, as soon as eat
his breakfast, so he can make money by it."

It will be a black day for Melindy and me
when we have to leave the Rock Farm; but
when we come soon, and I don't much care
what becomes of me afterward. I tell you,
sir, when a man has lived to my age under
one roof-tree, he don't take very kindly to
being moved. Men are like forest trees, sir;
you can take a young'un and do as you
please with it, but if you transplant an
old'un it dies. Let's talk of something else,
Mr. Siddons. I oughtn't to complain
Thanksgivin' day."

John looked with a feeling of actual re-
verence at the hard featured old man, whose
simple soul, borne down as he was by debt,
and grief, and age, could still find something
to be thankful for.

The turkey and pumpkin pies were smok-
ing on the round table when John and
Zenas returned from church; and Mrs. Carey
had brought out her "flower blue" plates and
her choicest old time silver spoons in honor
of their guest. There was no beverage but
coffee that never knew the shores of Java,
and a pitcher of cold sparkling cider; but
champagne could not have been more cor-
dially dealt out by Zenas; and Mrs. Carey's
smiling kindness gave a favor to the chick-
enized rye that is sometimes lacking in
"eggshell china."

The table was cleared away, and they
were sitting round the fire, when the door
was opened and Deacon Everts entered,
bringing a small snowdrift on the shoulders of
his shaggy overcoat.

"Well, I am beat!" quoth Zenas. "Take
a cheer, Deacon. Let me hang your coat to
the fire to dry."

"Can't stay," said the Deacon, giving
himself a shake, like a black water-dog on
his hind legs. "I thought you'd like to hear
the news, so I jest dropped in on my way to
my darter's Thanksgiving dinner."

"News, what news?" exclaimed Zenas,
while his wife dropped her knitting.

"Do tell! then you hain't heard?"

"I hain't heard nothin' but the wind a-
howlin' down the chimney, and Elder Smith's
sermon this morning," said Zenas, a little
impatiently.

"The Squire's dead, up to the great house!"
"Dead! You don't tell me so? That's
the man I was speaking of as holds my
mortgage!" explained Zenas, turning to John
Siddons. "And when did it happen, Deacon?"

Died last night, sir, just about nightfall,
as quiet as a lamb. There wasn't nobody
with him but the old housekeeper—folks
didn't s'pose he was dangerous. And Law-
yer Ovid says there's a regular will, and he's
left all his property to the only relative he
had living; a soldierin' feller that he'd never
so much as seen—one Sedgwick, or Sibley,
or—what was his name now? Any how
he's fell heir to all Squire Peter Ailesford's
property, and that's a pretty considerable
wind-fall!"

"Was the name Siddons?" asked the sol-
dier, who had hitherto listened to the con-
versation in silence.

"That's it!" said the Deacon giving his
knees a sounding slap.

"Peter Ailesford was my father's cousin,"
said the young man quietly.

"Land o' Goshen!" ejaculated Deacon
Everts, with growing veneration for the heir
to the old Squire's money. "Now reely!
that's kind of providential, ain't it! To
think you should be right here on the spot!"

"I was in search of Mr. Ailesford's house
when I met you, sir," said Siddons, turning
to Carey; "but as I was unaware what sort
of reception I might get, your kind invita-
tion decided me to wait a day or two."

In vain the Deacon tried to "pump" the
young soldier. John Siddons was civilly
uncommunicative, and the Deacon finally
took leave, burning to unfold his budget of
news elsewhere.

"I hope sir," said Carey, uneasily, when
they were once more alone, "you won't be
hard about that mortgage. I'm a poor man,
and—"

"Mr. Carey," said John, quietly, you shall
burn that mortgage on this hearth the very
day I come into my relative's papers. No
thanks, sir, I have not forgotten that I was
a stranger and you took me in. Do you
suppose I shall ever cease to remember the
welcome of the Thanksgiving hearth? I
never knew either father or mother; but to-
day I have fancied what their kindness
might have been."

It was for Dave's sake!" sobbed Mrs.
Carey, fully overcome.

"Then for your dead son's sake will you let
me fill his place toward you? Last night
death took from me the only one in the
world to whom I was allied by ties of blood;
do not turn me from your hearth!"

"The Lord bless thee—the Lord make his
face to shine upon thee, my second son!"
said the old man, solemnly.

Slowly the dusk gathered athwart the
hills, with wailing winds and whirling drifts
of snow—the darkness wrapped them round;
but in Zenas Carey's steadfast soul the light
of an eternal Thanksgiving was burning;
and his wife with tearful eyes mused upon
her two soldier boys—one dead at Gettysburg,
the other sitting at her side.

From the Charleston Mercury.
A Thrilling Incident.

The Yankees, from time to time, throw a
shell into the city and nobody seems to mind
it. But misfortune willed that yesterday a
shell should throw the entire community into
mourning.

Miss Anna Pickens, the daughter of our
former Governor, never consented to leave
the city. Despite the representation of Gen.
Beauregard, she remained, braving shells and
Greek fire, tending the wounded and cheer-
ing all with her presence. Among the wound-
ed officers under her ministering care was a
Mr. Andrew De Rochelle, a descendant of
one of the noblest Huguenot families of this
city. This young man was full of the liveli-
est gratitude for his fair nurse; gratitude
gave birth to a more tender sentiment; his
soul was listened to; Gov. Pickens gave his
consent, and the marriage was fixed for yester-
day, the 23d of April.

Lieutenant De Rochelle was on duty at
Fort Sumpter in the morning, and it was de-
termined that the ceremony should take
place at the residence of Gen. Bonham, in
the evening, at seven o'clock. At the mo-
ment when the Episcopal clergyman was
asking the bride if she was ready, a shell fell
upon the roof of the building, penetrated to
the room where the company were assem-
bled, burst, and wounded nine persons,
among the rest Miss Anna Pickens. We
can not describe the scene that followed.
Order was at last re-established, and the
wounded were removed, all except the bride,
who lay motionless upon the carpet. Her
betrothed, kneeling and bending over her,
was weeping bitterly and trying to staunch
the blood that welled from a terrible wound
under her left breast. A surgeon came and
declared that Miss Pickens had not longer
than two hours to live. We will not paint
the general despair.

When the wounded girl recovered her
consciousness she asked to know her fate,
and when they hesitated to tell her—"An-
drew," she said, "I beg you to tell me the
truth. If I must die, I can die worthy of
you." The young soldier's tears were his
answer, and Miss Anna, summoning all her
strength, attempted to smile. Nothing could
be more heart-rending than to see the agony
of this brave girl, struggling in the embrace
of death, and against a terrible mortal
pang. Governor Pickens, whose courage is
known, was almost without consciousness,
and Mrs. Pickens looked upon her child
with the dry and haggard eyes of one whose
reason totters.

Lieutenant De Rochelle was the first to
speak: "Anna," he cried, "I will die soon,
too, but I would have you die my wife—
There is yet time to unite us."

The young girl did not reply; she was too
weak. A slight flush rose for an instant to
her pale cheeks; it could be seen that joy
and pain were struggling in her spirit for the
mastery. Lying upon a sofa, her bridal
dress still stained with blood, her hair deshev-
eled, she had never been more beautiful.
Helpless as she was, Lieutenant De Rochelle
took her hand and requested the Rev. Mr.
Dickinson to proceed with the ceremony.
When it was time for the dying girl to say
yes, her lips parted several times but she
could not articulate. At last the word was
spoken, and a slight foam rested upon her
lips. The dying agony was near. The min-
ister sobbed as he proceeded with the cere-
mony. An hour afterward all was over and
the bridal chamber was the chamber of
death. Lieutenant De Rochelle has sworn
to perish in battle against the Yankees, and
we are sure that he will keep his oath. He
has now a double motive to hate them and
his own existence.

Our entire community share the grief that
afflicts the family of Governor Pickens. The
obsequies of Miss Anna will occur to-morrow
morning at 11 o'clock. Governor Pickens
and Lieut. De Rochelle will be chief mourn-
ers. Our ex-Governor desires that there
shall be no military parade. The funeral
cortege will be composed of all our ladies,
and all our magistrates, all our generals, and
the wounded soldiers, many of whom owe
their lives to the devotion of deceased. Never
has woman been followed to the grave by
so many regrets—never has one left sadder
remembrances in the hearts of Charlestonians.

From the Memphis Enquirer, April 25th.
The Bloody Flag of Fort Pillow.

We are under obligations to an obliging
friend for the following interesting particu-
lars:

On Tuesday last, April 26th, the widow of
Major Booth, the late commander at Fort
Pillow, arrived at Fort Pickering, below
this city. Col. Jackson of the Sixth United
States heavy artillery had his regiment
formed into line for her reception. In front
of its centre stood fourteen men, as fine,
brave fellows as tread the earth. They were
the remnant of the first battalion of the
regiment now drawn up—all who had escap-
ed the fiendish scenes of Fort Pillow, scenes
that have stamped yet deeper blackness on
the infamous brow of treason.

Mrs. Booth came forward. In her hand
she bore a flag, red and clothed with human
blood. She took a position in front of the
fourteen heroes, so lately under her deceased
husband's command. The ranks before her
observed a silence that was full of solemnity.
Many a hardy face showed by twitching
lips and humid eyes how the sight of the
brave lady touched bosoms that could
meet steel, and drew on the fountain of tears
that had remained dry even amid the pite-
ous sights witnessed on the battle field after
a fierce action. Turning to the men before
her she said:

"Boys, I have just come from a visit to
the hospital at Mound City. There I found this
flag—you recognize it! One of your com-
rades saved it from the insulting touch of tra-
itors at Fort Pillow. I have given to my
such a gift! I had to give—my husband—
such a gift! Yet I have freely given him
freedom and my country. Next to my hus-
band's cold remains, the next dearest object
left me in the world, is this flag—the work
that waved in proud defiance over the works
of Fort Pillow!"

"Soldiers! this flag I give to you, knowing
that you will ever remember the last words
of my noble husband—"

Never Surrender the Flag to Traitors!
Col. Jackson then received from her hand

—on behalf of his command—the blood-
stained flag. He knelt upon the regiment
to receive it as such a gift ought to be re-
ceived. At that call he and every man of
the regiment fell upon their knees, and sol-
emnly appealing to the God of battles, each
one swore to avenge their brave and fallen
comrades, and never—never to surrender the
flag to traitors!

The scene was one never surpassed in
emotional incident. Beside the swift rolling
waters of the Mississippi—within the en-
closure that bristled with death dealing can-
non, knelt these rough soldiers, whose
bosoms were heaving with emotion, and on
many of whose cheeks quivered a tear they
tried to hide, though it did honor to their
manly natures. Beside them stood in her
grief, the widow of the loved officer they had
lost—and above them was held the bloody
flag. That eloquent record of crime, which
has capped the climax of rebellion, and
which will bring a reckoning so fearful.

In few but pointed and decisive words,
Col. Alexander pledged himself and his com-
mand, to discharge to the uttermost the
solemn obligation of justice they had that
day taken. Col. Kappan followed him, dis-
pressing himself in favor of such retaliatory
acts as justice and the laws of warfare re-
quire in a case of such fiendish and wicked
cruelty.

Woe to the unlucky *reb* who falls into the
hands of any of the commands represented
at this solemn declaration. The determina-
tion of the officers of the 6th U. S. Heavy
Artillery is incontrovertible, their bravery has
been tried, and they have never been found
wanting.

We have received from Mrs. Booth the
following card for publication:

"I take great pleasure in returning my
heartfelt thanks and gratitude to Generals
Hurlbut and Brayman, for their kindness in
urgently requesting of General Washburn
the use of the *ram Suisse*; also, to that
officer for promptly complying with said
request. Also, to General Chetlain and to
the officers of his staff, for their thoughtful
attentions to me. Also, to Colonels Kap-
pan, Turner, and various other officers of
colored troops, for their uniform kindness,
and particularly to Col. Jackson and Capt.
Baker, for their constant attention and ser-
vices while with my command."

I am, respectfully,
LIZZIE BOOTH,
Widow of the late Major L. F. Booth, Com-
mander of the Post of Fort Pillow."

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MURRAY, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS.

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Tickets from \$1.00 to \$10.00!!!

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takes place.

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with prompt attention. Addressed to
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Box 595, Louisville, Kentucky.

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August 8, 1869.

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Louisville and Frankfort, and Lex-
ington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains
will run daily (Sundays excepted) as fol-
lows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35
A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, ex-
cept Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and
Sellersburg, connecting at Eminence with stage for
New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Har-
rodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles,
at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via
rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab
Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and
all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frank-
fort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 5:50 A. M.,
and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., ar-
riving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P.
M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily
(Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily
(Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A.
M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrods-
burg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt.
Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown,
Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for
sale, and all further information can be had at the
Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook
streets.

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tucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North-
western Cities and Towns. But one change of
cars!

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me,
that WILLIAM ROSS, who stands indicted in
the Gallatin Circuit Court, for the murder of Wm.
H. Kelley, on the 6th July, 1859, who has made
his escape from the Gallatin county jail, and is
now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOL-
LARS (\$200), for the apprehension of the said
William Ross, and his delivery to the Jailor of
Gallatin county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th
day of March, A. D. 1864, and in the
72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
March 21, 1864-wktw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me
that, at the October term, 1861, the grand
jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against
HARRISON BARNES, for the murder of Joseph
Elshoff, and is now a fugitive from justice,
and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do
hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND
FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the
said Harrison Barnes, and his delivery to the
Jailor of Pendleton county, within one year from
the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand, and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d
day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the
72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 29, 1864-wktw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$100 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, It has been made known to me that
RALPH, a slave belonging to W. B. Galaway, of
Scott county, did on the day of 186—
murder Jeremiah Martin, of said county, and is
now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOL-
LARS, for the apprehension of the said Ralph,
property of the said W. B. Galaway, and his de-
livery to the jailer of Scott county, within one
year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand, and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th
day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the
72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 12, 1864-wktw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, It has been made known to me that
JOHN W. PHILLIPS, under indictment of the